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New-Hork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY BORAGE GREELEY

TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1895.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The British Parliamentary elections continued to show Unionist gains. === Ex-Premier Stambuloff, of Bulgaria, was shot in the streets of Sofia. ____ Insurgent successes were reported from Cuba.

Domestic .- Judge Conover, at Trenton, N. J. refused to quash the indictments of the men accused of plundering the State on printing contracts. ____ The debate on the silver question between Roswell G. Horr and William H. Harvey, author of "Coin's Financial School," begins in Chicago to-day. - Fire at Lewiston, N. Y., destroyed the steamer Cibola, the American Hotel and the Custom House; one life was lost. ==== The closing day's meetings of the Christian Endeavor Convention were held in Boston, and the delegates made pilgrimages to places of historic interest. spend a month in the Adirondacks, near the camp of General Harrison. - Five thousand miners voted to go on strike at Ishpeming. Mich. === The sale of the property of the Whiskey Trust is announced to take place on

August 14. City and Suburban.-The examination of William Starr Henry, accused of killing his father, in Brooklyn, was begun. - The police authorities denied that there had been any increase in crime since the Excise law began to be enforced so vigorously. ==== Fire Marshal Mitchel was removed by the Fire Commissioners, who also made other changes in their department. === Maria Barberi, who killed her betraver, was convicted of murder in the first degree, ___ The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Gallaudet celebrated their golden wedding. ==== Another death in Woodhaven, L. I., resulted from the storm of Saturday; many subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers have been received. The Gideon & Daly stable of thoroughbreds was sold at auction. - The stock market was

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Showers warmer. Temperature vesterday: Lowest, 65 degrees; highest, 76 degrees.

The latest returns from the English elections can bring no comfort for the friends of the Liberal cause. 'In yesterday's pollings the Unionists gained 13 seats and the Liberals only 4. Two of the specially interesting incidents of the day were the defeat of the labor agitator, J. Keir Hardle, and the election of H. M. Stanley, the African explorer, who has at length succeeded in satisfying his wife's ambition, and will represent the North Division of Lambeth as a Unionist.

It is a circumstance calculated to set not only turfmen but persons in no way interested in horse races to thinking, that at the sale of Gideon & Daly's stable yesterday a two-year-old colt, with a record, should have fetched the highest price ever paid for such a horse in either this country or England. Mr. Belmont, president of the Jockey Club, being the buyer, it might be argued that this was a sign that the turf is not in a state of decadence in the United States; and perhaps such a conclusion would not be far wrong, provided Mr. Belmont's example should provoke emulation. In his purchase of Hastings for \$37,000 he has certainly manifested an ambition to live up to the position which he holds, and to give dignity to the sport of which he is ex-officio the head.

As the world runs, there will doubtless be many expressions of surprise when the news is read this morning that the jury in the Court of General Sessions yesterday found Maria Barberl guilty of murder in the first degree. In cases like this the many units that make up the public are not inclined, as a rule, to think. They prefer to feel; and as sentiment plays so large a part in murder cases, it was a natural conclusion that the jurymen would bring in a verdict of "not guilty," or find the woman guilty of a crime of lesser degree. That she was sorely pressed will not be questioned; but it is a serious question to what extent personal sympathy shall be permitted to stand in the way of justice. It depends largely upon the intellectual and moral constitution of the jury. With all the circumgree practically admitted, can a jury fail to conthe public? May pity in an individual case be

the manner of the murder helped the jury to a conclusion. It was certainly a shocking kind of

When the Lexow Committee was at work uncovering the sources of police corruption and showing the need of radical reform in municipal administration in New-York, a howl went up from Tammany Hall that the police force was rapidly becoming demoralized and life and property jeoparded. No one heeded the cry, for all new that its purpose was only to turn attention from the disclosures which were making daily by the investigators. Now that the Police Commissioners have undertaken the enforcement of the Excise law in a way that makes its violators quirm, the political and personal friends of the awbreakers have set up the same old cry. It is a foolish pastime, no more calculated to have effect this time than it had before; but if anybody should feel disposed to give a moment's hought to it, he would do well to read what the Acting Chief of Police and the president of the Police Commissioners have to say on the subject. The inventors of the stories that murder ers, garroters and housebreakers are playing high jinks while the police are watching to catch a barkeeper selling a glass of beer have neither the imagination nor the morality of a peanut.

A DEBATE OF NATIONAL INTEREST.

The discussion of the silver question which is to be begun in Chicago to-day by Messrs, Roswell G. Horr and William H. Harvey can scarcely need any commendation to the Republican party or to the American people. Its importance is about as self-evident as anything can be in political affairs. The demand for free coinage of debased silver dollars is to-day one of the most striking and most dangerous factors in our National politics. Especially in the West it is running riot and deluding thousands of voters. By far the most powerful agency in this victous propaganda has been a little volume called "Coin's Financial School." It has had an enormous circulation throughout the West. It has been accepted as gospel truth by thousands. It has probably done more harm, by its plausible sophistries and seductive misstatements, than all other free-silver publications put together. The feeling is widespread in the West that it has not been answered and cannot be answered. Readers of this journal do not need to be told that such is not the case, that every one of its talse teachings has, in these columns and elsewhere, been amply refuted, over and over again, But that, it seems, is not enough. Error flies more swiftly than truth. There has accordingly risen a wide and earnest appeal for The Tribune to do something more, even, than it has been doing-something that will in a formal and pullie manner effectively answer "Coin," and check the madness of which that book is the source. To that appeal The Tribune is glad to re-

spond. It has been an important part of the work of this journal to uphold the cause of sound finance. There never, perhaps, was more need of such work than at the present time. To shirk it would be to belie the record of The Tribune. We have therefore assumed the task of making a satisfactory answer to "Coin's Financial School" through the medium of a formal debate with the author of that book. That author is Mr. William H. Harvey, who takes the freesilver side of the debate in Chicago. The Tribune has sent thither, to be his antagonist and to champion the cause of honest money, Mr. Roswell G. Horr, who for some years has been engaged on this journal in writing on that and kindred subjects. His discussions in these columns of the silver question, the tariff and other topics of National importance are familiar to our readers. We shall take pleasure in presenting, from time to time, the fullest obtainable reports of his debate with Mr. Harvey, in full confidence that his keen and masterly arguments will prove an ample antidote to the political poison of "Coin's Financial School."

This will be only one of a great many things which The Tribune has been doing and is doing. at its own expense, to help the Republican party and to promote the general cause of honest and Horr, as a stump speaker, into various political campaigns where his services have been asked for, from New-England to the Pacific Coast. There is no exaggeration in saying that his work has often contributed, more than any other single force, to the result of such campaigns. That is the testimony of the Republican leaders in the States he has visited; among them Rhode Island, West Virginia and Oregon. Not only has The Tribune thus given Mr. Horr's services, but it has in some cases-in that of West Virginia, for example-been called upon also to pay his traveiling expenses. It does not begrudge such work and such expenditure for the Republican party and for what it believes to be the welfare of the American people. That is a leading part of the mission of a great newspaper, to labor unselfishly for the right cause. It was with such work in view that The Tribune was founded, and to that same ideal The Tribune will always be kept true.

BRITISH ELECTION NOTES.

The Unionists seem to be winning. Every new day's tidings strengthen that impression. The few constituencies that were contested last week showed startling gains for the Unionists. In 19 districts a Liberal majority of 8,189 in 1892 has been changed to a Unionist majority of 6,152. The total polling is as heavy, or heavier than before, showing this change to have been caused not by abstention of Liberal or Radical voters, but by their actually going over to the other side. The Unionists needed to gain only 15 seats to secure a clear majority. On Saturday they gained 7 of them in 21 contests and in a total polling of 85 constituencies, the other 61 being uncontested. At that rate the Unionist majority in the new House promises to be overwhelming. The beginning of this week's polling shows no turning of the tide. It flows steadily one way, and is likely to increase its speed and

The Liberal or Radical party undoubtedly made a serious mistake in letting so many seats go by default at the very opening of the campaign. There were no less than 143 constituencles in which it put up no candidates, while the Unionists failed to do so in only 18. True, the Radicals knew they had no reasonable chance of winning those seats. But the moral effect of thus abandoning them without a struggle is bad. It serves to dishearten the party elsewhere, and to give the enemy additional confidence and courage. Lack of coherence and unity is also proving disastrous. Being all things to all constituencies does not work well. The Radicals scoff at the Unionists for being a "coalition" party; yet of the two the latter are by far the more homogeneous and by far the more har-

monious in principle and purpose. On both sides there are discreditable occur rences. Each party shouts "Judas!" at a conspicuous member of the other. Some ruffins of the Unionist persuasion throw clods of dirt at Sir William and Lady Harcourt, striking and burting them both. Mr. John Burns, a conspicnous Radical leader, becomes enraged at the comments of an elector, and knocks him down. A Cabinet Minister is charged with running a sweatshop, and replies by calling his accuser a foul and slanderous liar who ought to be thrown into a horsepond. On the whole, it seems stances which make up murder in the first de- doubtful if either side is entitled to pride itself on superior manners or morals, or if this Britelation of its oath and its duty to | ish election is one whit more orderly and digni-

fied than one in America. permitted to work to the extent of a stultifica- | Sir William Harcourt is badly beaten at Der-

That is a surprise and a great pity. Since Mr. Gladstone's retirement he has been by far the hest leader of his party; one might say its only efficient leader in the House where leadership counts. He is almost the last one left of the Old Guard of Liberalism, which once boasted such names as Gladstone and Bright and Forster. It will be a distinct loss to the whole nation to have him left at home. To his party it will be a disaster of the first magnitude. There is really no one who can take his place, no one who can hope to contend successfully, in debate or in parliamentary tactics, with Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour. There is the austere and scholarly Mr. John Morley; but he has no talent for leadership. There is the clever Mr. Asquith; but he is young, with little experience, and without the confidence of all sections of the party. There is the learned Mr. Bryce; but neither has he the gift of leadership. And there is Mr. Labouchere; who needs no characterization. The choice of a leader from among these is scarcely promising.

It is said Mr. Gully will not be re-elected to the Speakership. That, too, is a pity, for it means another step toward making that office a partisan one. But there will be little reason for blaming the Unionists if they do turn him out and put in a man of their own party. Everybody knows that Mr. Gully was elected as a partisan. These who forced him upon the House must not complain if now the tables are turned and a partisan from the other side gets into the chair There is a lot of talk, also, about nepotism and corporation influence. It is well enough founded. The Government does look like a Hatfield family party, and will all the more if Mr. Low ther is made Speaker. But then pretty much everybody of importance is related to pretty much everybody else of importance. And it would be madness to say Mr. Arthur Balfour is merely the nephew of his uncle. Talk about corporations, likewise, is kettle calling pot black. Radicals have long been notoriously identified with business interests, speculative and other, When some Radical, not long ago, raised a pother about one of the Imperial African companies, as a wicked Tory combination, it came out that a whole lot of the foremost Radicals were among its shareholders and directors. So that cock won't fight. On the whole, to the impartial and disinterested outsider, the whole conflict is fruitful of much entertainment and of some instruction.

WHICH!

"Hard Blow to the Platt Men." "Appointment by Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge "Contrary to Law," "Judge Herrick So De cides," "Many Clerks in Various Departments Affected by the Decision," "Aldridge Will Fight It." Such is the non-partisan account of a recent important occurrence given by "The New-York Herald." Other fair-minded papers take a simflar view. One of the State officials most large ly controlling the patronage of the State has been filling all his offices in direct defiance of the Civil Service law, is keeping the men in office, after protest by his colleagues, and in direct defiance of the decision of the Court, and he proposes to "light it." It is not too much to say that the exhibition is scandalous.

When the present State Administration was about to enter office. The Tribune, most anxious for its success and for the consequent continued success of the Republican party, which had just won so sweeping and beneficent a friumph in this State and even in this City, pointed out the unfitness of this Mr. Aldridge for the place to which he aspired, and earnestly advised the Governor not to appoint him. Mr. Thomas C. Platt knew he could control the patronage under Mr. Aldridge, and therefore most carnestly advised the Governor to appoint him. The Governor took Mr. Platt's advice, and took it within twenty-four hours after he had taken the outh of office.

As the plain people in the party contemplate the scandal which the appointment has caused ainistration, and consider in the light of the elected Governor the best and most friendly advice-The Tribune speaking for the voters of the Republican party, or Mr. Thomas C. Platt, speaking for the office hunters whom he wished to supply with places.

VIGILANT AND DEFENDER.

Sunday's race between the Vigilant and the strict sense of the word, indeed, it was not a race at all. No formal start was made, no course was measured or indicated, no finish-line was set, no time was taken, no measurements of the yachts for time allowance were made. The whole affair was merely a chance meeting, an informal "brush" on the road. Each doubtless did the best it could in the circumstances; but there is no reason to suppose either did the very best it could in the most favorable circumstances; and certainly no means were afforded of reckoning exactly whatever superiority either showed over the other, or of comparing the performance of either with the work done or to be done in the races for the America's Cup.

So far, however, as the meeting indicated any thing, it was that the Defender is the swifter boat of the two, and that her chances of beating the third Valkyrie are good. The Defender, on the whole, outsailed the Vigilant. That seems indisputable. At one time, in running straight to leeward, the Vigilant gained a little. But that was while the Defender's spinnaker was out of trim. As soon as it was set right the new yacht rushed ahead. Again, on one tack to windward, the Vigilant outfooted the Defender: but she did not point so high, and so, on the whole tack, the Defender did the better work. Finally, the Defender showed herself able to go about more quickly than her rival; a highly important matter, considering the reported quickness of the Valkyrie in turning. It may be accepted as a fact that, so far as Sunday's contest is concerned, the Defender has shown berself. able to beat the Vigilant in light weather, in reaching, in footing, in pointing, and in going

What she can do in heavy weather is yet to be seen. It is quite possible that she prefers light weather; and it is not altogether impossible that heavy weather will prevail during the cup races. Those races are set down for September 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15. During the last ten years the average velocity of the wind at Sandy Hook, from September 7 to 15, has been about eighteen miles an hour. That may not be heavy weather, but It certainly is not extraordinarily light weather. There is, however, little danger that the De fender will be at a disadvantage as compared with the Valkyrle on that score, for the latter is confessedly a light-weather boat, and was in-

It is also to be borne in mind that the Defender does not, after all, need to be much faster than the Vigilant, if any, to beat the third Valkyrie. The Vigilant was decidedly superior to the second Valkyrie. The third Valkyrie may be a trifle better than the second. She has raced with the Britannia, as did the second, and has sometimes beaten her and sometimes been beaten, as was the case with her predecessor. So far as the Clyde races indicate, the third Valkyrie is certainly not a bit better than the Vigilant was in the cup races of 1803. By as much as the Defender beats the Vigilant, therefore, we may expect to see her beat the Valkyrie. That is, supposing she does beat the Vigilant in a regular, set race, like that of next Saturday.

tion of one's obligations to the many? Perhaps | by, and will probably retire from public life. If, on the other hand, the Defender is found to be no better than the Vigilant, or if she be found actually not so good, and the Vigilant therefore be chosen again, we may look for a most uncomfortably close struggle for the cup. The match between the Defender and the Vigilant will probably tell us pretty positively which it

MR. SHERMAN'S IDEAS.

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, thinks Governor McKinley the best candidate for the Presidency; speaks well of Senator Allison as a candidate and of ex-Speaker Reed as a statesman, and says that at his own age the wear and tear of Presidential duty cannot be faced. In the same interview in our enterprising neighbor, "The New York Herald," he explains that the duties and labors of the Presidency would be indefinitely diminished if a better and more just conception of Presidential duties were accepted.

He is perfectly right in urging that the President ought not to be a sort of chief clerk for all the departments. It is not his proper business to supervise them in every detail, as President Cleveland has done, much to his own discredit, The President ought to be able to select for heads of departments men in whom he could place entire confidence. He ought to leave the conduct of the departments entirely to the men selected for that duty. All questions of appointment, if the public service were reasonably emancipated from partisanship, should be in such shape that the President would very rarely be called upon to interfere. He ought to have time free for the consideration of larger questions of public policy, and might in that case be expected to arrive at conclusions of general usefulness.

It is a blundering conception of the President's office that condemns him to be a sort of superior appointment clerk for every department. and a mere final reviser of the work of every subordinate. He is not fit for his place, and does not carn his salary, if that is the best he can do. He ought to have ample time for other and much larger duties. If he has not, it is because he permits himself to be absorbed by the work of clerks.

In all ordinary matters the President ought to leave subordinates to decide. President Cleveland does not, because he has chosen as his personal will. This has been fortunate for the country in many instances, because the notions of Secretary Carlisle, if carried into effect, would have cost the country many thousand times his salary. But the President ought to be something more and better than a reviser of department blunders. He ought to be able to who thoroughly agrees with the policy of the President in financial matters, and can carry out that policy intelligently. It seemed good to Mr. Cleveland, on the contrary, to select a Secretary who was generally believed to hold different opinions from his own, and for purely partisan reasons he has been obliged to watch and supervise and sometimes to reverse the ac-

Things were very different when Mr. Sherman was Secretary of the Treasury. He had the en-His decisions, in all matters relating to the reason to suppose that they were overruled or country for many years could not have been gained if he had been a mere clerk, subject to the notions and whims of a President who was willing to interfere in every detail, and destitute of a proper confidence in the officials of his own selection.

A WORD WITH JOHN BYRNE Mr. John Byrne, you of the perferrid pen and

resounding this, would you mind stepping to the front for a moment? You have had some and continues to cause, they may like to revive | time to cool off stace you wrote your rednot dethis reminiscence of the early hours of the Ad- nunciation of The Tribune, and now we would have a word with you. Will you read over your Tribune's suggestion that the Irish should quit fighting each other before appealing to their friends in America for pecuniary aid was "an "incenious and cruel stab in the back of the trish cause, and a wicked, unfair attempt to assist in defeating the people of Ireland in their "coming struggle"? Several things have hap-pened to throw an interesting light on that letter, so you would do well to read it again. Then Defender was by no means conclusive. In the | would you mind reading the address of the Iriah Nationalists of Boston, in which they tell their fellow Irishmen that since the interests of Ire land have been forgotten, and the old flag has been trailed in the dust by the war of faction and the personal strife of leaders, one might as well fling his money into a sewer or send it to the English secret service fund as send it to Ireland. This will open up something of a perspective to your view. After that read the late dispatches in all the newspapers, giving an account of the effect of Mr. Healy's disclosures in the Irish elections. Then read "The London Times," which describes The Tribune in its longcontinued and consistent friendship for the Home Rule cause as being more Irish than the Irish themselves.

Well, it is rather instructive reading, on the whole, isn't it? Now read again your accusation that The Tribune was "plunging the knife to the bilt in Ireland's vitals," was "ingenious, cruel and dishonest," and had lent itself to a 'most wicked and disloyal purpose," Tell us what do you think of yourself, anyway? Are you as thoroughly ashamed of yourself as you ought to be? Tell us, we should like to know; and tell ud in two lines, since that is all the space you seem to us worth at present.

THE GERMANS AND SUNDAY DRINKING.

Carl Schurz does not often say a stirring thing. but he has said in his letter to the "Staats-Zeltung" a timely thing. It is good for the country that this German of influence and ability is not the slave of drink nor the hired servant of brewers, and is sure that the mass of his fellow-Germans are not. Mr. Schurz desires greater Sunday liberty, but

insists that other questions are far more important, and that no sensible man will consent to sacrifice municipal reform, with all the bless ings it includes and covers, for the privilege of drinking in a public place on Sunday. He tells the truth about Mr. Roosevelt, that he isn't a Puritan nor a hater of Germans, nor yet a nativist in any aspect, but a fearless executor of the law as he finds it.

The feature of Mr. Schurz's letter is that It distinctly refuses to consider beer as a National issue. Of course he thinks beer is good, and in its place proper, and the millions who choose to drink it instead of water have a right which every fair-minded man recognizes and respects. But it is less common that a German politician should insist that beer is less important than good government. "Good municipal government with reasonable liberty is preferable and should be worked for. I believe the population of New-York can, after all, get along better without the opening of saloens on Sundays than "without clean streets, a plentiful supply of good water, good schools, public security, effective "sanitary arrangements, and the like, all the "days of the week. . . . We should not, as "good citizens, overlook the relative importance of this and other public interests, and especial-'ly we should not make interests of more general

"importance dependent upon this one thing."

said by any Democrat on the Sunday question for years past. It is the strict truth that the observance and enforcement of law is infinitely more important to every good citizen, whether German or not German, than any other matter whatever. Any man, with more or less inconvenience, can get along without his public enjoyment of drinks on Sunday,-absorbing his liquid refreshments in private if he chooses,but he cannot, if he is a good citizen, get along without honest city government. He may as well face the fact at once that a New-York Legislature, controlled by the representatives from the country districts, is likely to look unkindly on the Sunday customs which the German population approve. But the Germans did not come to this country to drink beer on Sunday in publie, but had other objects, in their estimation far more important. They wanted liberty in a larger and much better sense, and they have it. If they do not get exactly what they want in the matter of their accustomed Sunday conveniences, they still recognize the fact that this free country, which protects them in all their larger rights and interests, is to them a better friend than any other.

JERSEY BICYCLE ADVENTURE.

A gifted correspondent living in the neighboring hamlet of Morristown sends us the account of an alleged happening which seems important, if true; or perhaps the case is more important if not true, since the presence in the country of so active and agile a liar cannot be without interest to all.

Our Jersey friend writes us that he is an en-

thusiastic bicycle rider, something which we can well believe; the bicycle as an implement of progression from place to place is receiving attention. It was only day before yesterday that we were told of a grand cakewalk by colored citizens at Chapple's Grove, Alabama, which has been abandoned in favor of a "wheeling pa-But to return; our correspondent, then, a a rider of the bicycle. While recently wheel ing in the neighborhood of Morristown he had a truly astonishing adventure with dogs. No less than two of these intelligent animals attacked him simultaneously. We have no reason to suspect that they were imaginary dogs, with green eyes and flashing nostrils, such as sometimes pursue Jersey gentlemen after a too free indufgence in the State electrical fluid; rather we presume that live, flesh-and-hair dogs really did waylay him, since the canine nature seems, for dogs attacked our correspondent. One of these of any particular breed; the other was a fine cript was the larger of the two; the bull was of treating nose, projecting lower jaw, short ears, stub tail, and so forth. Our correspondent takes ccasion to dwell upon the well-known fact of the stubbornness of hold of the thoroughbred builder. and how, when his laws once close upon an ob ect, nothing in the world can open them except actual mechanical force in the form of a lever introduced between his teeth. All of this is readlly granted and need not detain us. Our correspondent was directly in front of the

house to which the dogs seemed to belong when they came at him. The cur was in advance, since he was the better runner of the two. The bicycle was, of course, provided with pneumatic neavily inflated. The dog in advance uttered a villanous bark and sprang at our correspondent. He threw his weight on the pedals in an attempt to errape the fangs of the beast. He also at this point throws his weight on his pen in the evident attempt to escape veracity. He appears to missed our correspondent's athletic leg, but bured his teeth in the tire of the rear wheel of the picycle. There was a deafening report as the immied through space twenty yards," and alight vations on meteoric dogs. The next instant the unsuspecting buildog fastened his jaws around the tire on the forward wheel. There was the specifiered hiss of escaping air, but the animal f our intelligent correspondent the beast suddenly "awelled up like a football" to the "size of a bushel backet, or larger." Our esteemed and veractous correspondent dismounted, pried open the jaws of the now pneumatic animal, picked where he bounded up ten feet and alighted on the veranda of the house, across which he bounced like a tennis ball just as his dumfounded owner opened the front door to see what all the trouble was about. Our correspondent shouldered his disabled bleyele and trudged away down the road. What ought to be done in such a case as this? What is the duty of the community in which such a man as this correspondent lives Ought a man of this sort to be put down by law or is it best to pay no attention to him? Here is much food for thought.

Samuel L. Clemens has been in ill health reently, and has been pursued relentlessly by certain creditors. His books have given so much pleasure to so many thousands of readers in all parts of the world that his misfortunes will call out widespread sympathy and regret. He has lightened so many heavy hours for so many people that a general hope will be felt that his days of trouble may be short and that the lecture tour around the world, which he is to begin soon, may be full of prosperity and en-

Although the Belgian Government has declined

to accept the offer of King Leopold to take immediate possession of the Congo Free State and transform it without further delay into a Belgian colony, yet it has voted the \$5,000,000 needed for the construction of the Congo railroad, and for the repayment of the \$1,100,000 loaned to the Free State by an Antwerp syndicate, which had accepted as security a lien upon certain choice pieces of territory. In voting this money the Belgian Government has stipulated that the Free State should enter into no financial engagement of any kind whatsoever without the consent of the home Government until the year 1900, when Belgium will have to decide definitely whether the Congo will be taken up as a state colony, or be abundoned to its fate. Possibly, by that time its prospects will bear a more promising aspect than at present. It is easy to understand that the sensible and matter-of-fact burghers of Flanders should hesitate as matters stand now before deciding to saddle their prosperous and thriving country with a dependency that has hitherto been a source of frightful expense to King Leopold, and that is now insolvent.

The people of the United States-except those ersons who are so unfortunate as to be subject to the official jurisdiction of the Treasury Department-will breathe freer. Chief Clerk Logan Carlisle has returned to his native land and Assistant Secretary "Willie" Curtis is expected in a few days. The absence, although only emporary, of these overworked and underpaid, has caused a feeling of general depression and deprivation, but has furnished another gratifying proof of the strength of our Republican insti-

A suggestion has been made that the Department of Buildings needs a new structure. The truth is, the city needs a new building for the Register's office far more than the Department of Buildings needs new quarters. The deeds and documents in the Register's office are of priceless value and of incalculable importance. Nevertheless, these papers are exposed to the

This is the most sensible thing that has been | dangers of fire in an antiquated, unsafe and illprotected building. One of the gravest requirements of this city is the construction of a thoroughly substantial and absolutely fireproof building for the papers in the Register's office and for other municipal documents which are now in danger of destruction at any time. This metropolis has been extremely careless and reckless in housing its deeds, transfers and other official papers. It is doubtful if there is any more urgent matter which could engage the immediate attention of the municipal authorities than the construction of a fireproof building in order that documents, the loss of which would cause widespread disaster, may be kept safely.

PERSONAL.

At the meeting of the American Social Science Association, in Saratoga, in September, an address on "Education in the South; Its Difficulties and En-couragements," will be delivered by President Julius D. Dreher, of Roanoke College, Saletu, Va.

A Chicago clergyman, the Rev. W. G. Clarke, is to make his debut as an actor at the People's In-stitute Theatre in October. "It is Mr. Clarke's wish," says the manager of the theatre, "to have the cast made up entirely of prominent Chicago people. Frank Lawlor, for instance, is to be cast for a part, possibly Julius Caesar. Adderman Campfor a part, possibly Julius Caesar. Alderman Camp-bell will play a prominent part; so will Alderman Conrad Kabler, and we hope to have Washington Hesing take part. Mrs. W. J. Chaimers will play the wife of Caesar, and we will invite Mrs. Potter Palmer to take the part of Portia, the wife of Brutus, so you see it will be a remarkable produc-tion, as every part will be taken by a person of prominence. Other clergymen besides Mr. Clarke will take part. It will be a high-art production in every respect, and we will demonstrate that with proper plays the stage can be made a useful edu-cator."

"The Richmond Dispatch" says that Captain George W. Couch, of the steamer Old Dominion, is the oldest steamship captain in the world, not in point of years, but in length of service, having been in commission forty-nine years.

Alexander R. Shepherd, who used to be called "Bors" Shepherd, when he lived in Washington many years ago, is now visiting that city with his family. He has left his immense mining property in Batapolis, Mexico, for a year's rest. A portiof that time he will spend in Washington, but it is his intention to leave the last of this month for a two months' trip through Europe. Returning, he will spend the fail months in the United States and then probably make a trip to Japan, returning again to Washington to put in the remainder of his year's facation.

O. Sackett, a newsdealer of Grand Rapids, Mich. ow seventy-four years of age, has had a varied career. "At the close of the war," he said the other day, "I settled in Kansas City as manager of a lecture bureau in connection with Redpath, of Boston. His bureau sent entertainments to Chicago, and I managed them from Chicago to Callfornia. Among my attractions were Horace Greeley, John G. Saxe, Will Carleton, Susan B. thony, Artemus Ward, John B. Gough and others. I was the only agent that Horace Greeley ever lectured for outside of invitations from associations and towns. I learned by the papers that he was to open the St. Louis fair, and wrote him, asking for dates in Missouri and Kansas. He replied that inasmuch as he was coming to St. Louis, he that inasmuch as he was coming to St. Louis, he would give me six dates. His first lecture for me was at Kansas City. After heavy advertising. I wrote to learn his price. He replied that he would not make a price, but would leave me to pay him as much as I did others who did not draw any better houses than he. I sold the entire house at Kansas City for I a seat. I met Mr. Greeley the morning of the lecture at the depot. On the way to town I asked him if he was ever in Kansas City before. He said: Yes; fifteen years ago I came to Wyandotte to see John Brown. There being no livery stable at Wyandotte, they sent to Kansas City for a livery rig for me, but when they found who it was for they refused to let it come, and I had to go to John Brownia in a lumber wason. What did St. Louis pay you for your two lectures? I asked. They promised me \$160, but have not paid me anything, he said. Mr. Greeley would not ask pay of any man. At his death thousands of bills in notes held by him had not been presented for payment. I paid him \$150 a night."

John Dolman, of Philadelphia, who has just died.

John Dolman, of Philadelphia, who has just died abandoned the stage for law thirty-five years ago. His career was interesting from the fact that he achieved distinction in both professions.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Tobacco is grown in forty-two States and Terri tories, but nearly half the crop comes from Kentucky, Virginia, Ohio, North Carolina, Tennesses, Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

Juvenile Ethics-"Johnny, you shouldn't strike your little brother."
"Aw, why shouldn't I?"
"Because you are the larger."
"Aw, that's jist wy I am poundin' 'im!"—(Indianapolis Journal. On a recent Sunday 2,000 people stood on the banks of Cobbossescontee Pond, in Maine, and witnessed

the baptism of forty-four persons. Among the ca dates were an old gentleman and his great-grand-

"There were two things I wanted to see," said the girl from Kansas last night, after her first day in Boston, "the new Fublic Library and the ocean." She had spent three morning hours and one evening hour in the library. The ocean had to wait a day, although like most inlanders she was eager to taste and make sure at first sight that it is really said:—(Boston Transcript. Out of the 200,000 people in Santiago, Chili, only

250 speak English, but they manage to support an English newspaper known as "The Chilean Times, A JULY JINGLE. Oh, de chicken scratch, en scratch, en scratch When de rooster crow fer day; Moonlight in de meion-patch:— Chillun, cl'ar de way!

Chiliun, cl'ar de way. Chillun, cl'ar de way; De melon ripe, With milky stripe— Oh, chillun, cl'ar de way!

h, de brown hawk fly 'twell he tech de sky, En de pigeon coo en pray; e melon grow whar de fence run high— Chiliun, cl'ar de way!

Chiliun, cl'ar de way,
Chiliun, cl'ar de way;
I almos' dead
Fo' de melon red—
Chiliun, cl'ar de way!
—(Atlanta Constitution.

R. D. Servoss has added to his valuable series of

road maps of the country around New-York City one of the Jersey shore. It includes the territory between the southern extremity of Staten Island and Toms River. The scale, like that of the rest of the series, is a mile and a quarter to an inch. These maps are of especial value to bicyclists, be ing in sections to permit of the easiest reference on the fourney, and showing the roads so plainly dis tinguished as good, fair and ordinary that the bicyclist, upon his wheel, can decide upon his course at a glance. Their value is enhanced by the complete index of towns, and the reference system by which any place upon the map, and its distance from the City Hall, New-York, can immediately

Too Much of One Kind.—The dusty, perspiring young college student took the lantern off his bicycle and lighted nimself up the back stafrawa to his lonely lodgings as the clock struck 12.

"Notwithstanding the fact that I burn a good deal of midnight oil," he muttered, "I don't seem to get along very well in my studies,"—(Chicago Tribune.

Charles T. Murray, a well-known Washington newspaper man, has just been visiting Ottawa, the capital of Canada, and after meeting all sorts

of Dominion officials, makes this admission of Dominion officials, makes in admission.

"In the treatment of strangers I miss the offensive arrogance of our petty officials, the impudence of pages and democratic insolence of office generally that pervade our Republican institutions. Dignity and courtesy, such as characterize gentlemen in private intercourse, meet us half-way on every hand. I have been about congress for twenty-five years, and the contrast makes me smart in my inmost democratic soul."

The inexhaustible energy of Editor Stead, of "The London Review of Reviews," appears to have found a new outlet. He has discovered that one of the wants of the modern world is a convenient baby exchange. There are families of too many children, and there are couples who have none There are homes desolated by bereavement, and others that are rendered almost as unbearable by the influx of a superabundance of little ones. There are infants that have been deprived of their parents but patriotic, not to say indispensable, officials by death, and there are families of young ones that have succumbed to the grim destroyer. At present no medium of exchange exists that would tend to equalize the supply and demand, or to establish the balance between those who have too many bables and those who have none. Mr. Stead is convinced that an exchange of this kind, and extension of the practice of adoption, would have